68816

Lydrogenstion of Turan Compounds on a Sheleton Cu-Al Catalyst

5/020/60/131/01/030/060 .011/B006

the vapor phase is similar to that of nickel catelysts, but such nore selective. () Whis catelyst showed high activity and selectivity in the reduction of furturylidene diketones and \$\alpha\$-levelections to the correst onding furtualcohols. At 120-140°, 1-\$\alpha\$-furylaleanols-\$\beta\$, and 2-alkyl-\$\beta\$-\$\alpha\$-furylaleanols-\$\beta\$, and 2-alkyl-\$\beta\$-\$\alpha\$-furylapropanols-1 are obtained in yields of 90-95% and 75-85% respectively. \$\beta\$-activityl-1,\$\beta\$-dioxaspiro-(4,4)-nonane and \$\beta\$-ethyl-1,\$\beta\$-dioxaspiro-(4,4)-nonane and \$\beta\$-ethyl-1,\$\beta\$-dioxaspiro-(4,4)-nonane were obtained in yields of 12-20% from the hy regenation products of \$\alpha\$-acryl-\$\beta\$-furylacroleins. The physical constants of all these compounds are given in table 1. The outlook mention \$\alpha\$. A. Pononarev (Ref 6). There are 1 table and 6 references, \$\beta\$, of which are Soviet.

and the state of t

ASSUCTATION:

Institut ereceicheskop Winii in. H. D. Zelinskogo Akademii neuk COSK (Institute el Organic Chemistry iseni L. B. Zelinskiy of the Academia Sciences, USER)

WITTER TO A ME

December ft, 1 55

Charles A.

s/020/60/131/02/035/071 Shuykin, N. I., Corresponding Member B011/B005 AS USSR, Lebedev, B. L., Pozdnyak, N. A. AUTHORS: Synthesis of 6-Alkyltetralines Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 2, pp 335-337 (USSR) TITLE: The authors synthesized 6-alkyltetralines. This was necessary for PERIODICAL: the synthesis of some standard 6-alkyltetralines required for the analysis of catalyzates by means of IR spectroscopy. As pure ABSTRACT: 6-alkyltetralines could practically not be produced by other methods, the authors followed reference 4. A mixture of 2-alkyland 6-alkyltetralines at a ratio of 1:2 develops by hydrogenation of 2-alkylnaphthalenes. The enclosed diagram shows the method of synthesis used by the authors. Tetraline was acylated in nitrobenzene medium according to Friedel-Crafts since in this medium the substitution occurs in the \$-position only (Ref 5). By reaction of the tetraline with acid chlorides of corresponding acids in the presence of AlCl3 at 00, the authors obtained the following compounds: 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthylbutyl-, n-amyl-, n-heptyl-, and n-nonylketone (Table 1). Tertiary alcohols were synthesized by Grignard's method. 8-(6-tetralyl)-nonanol-8 with the boiling point 180.5-182.5 (3mm) was first produced by the action of CH3MgJ on Card 1/2

Synthesis of 6-Alkyltetralines

S/020/60/131/02/035/071 B011/B005

6-tetralylheptylketone. 6-(6-tetralyl)-nonanol-6 (boiling point 162-1630) was first produced by the action of n-C3H7Br on 6tetralyl-n-amylketone. Figures 1 and 2 show the IR spectra (recorded by Ye. D. Lubuzh) of the alcohols synthesized. The tertiary alcohols were reduced in the autoclave in the presence of copper chromite (at 120 atm and 240°). They may undergo partial dehydration under these conditions. Therefore, the hydrogenizate with nickel of Raney was additionally hydrogenized at 500 and 70 atm of hydrogen pressure. Table 2 indicates the properties of 6-(1-methyloctyl)tetraline and 6-(1-n-propylhexyl)-tetraline produced for the first time. The authors produced normal 6-amyltetraline, 6-heptyltetraline, and 6-decyltetraline by reduction of corresponding ketones by means of the modified method (Ref 7), i.e. by decomposition of the hydrazones with sodium in diethylene-glycol medium. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

December 17, 1959

Card 2/2

REPERMENT.

80007

5.3400 AUTHORS:

Shuykin, N. I., Corresponding Member

5/020/60/131/05/037/069

AS USSR, Bel'skiy, I. F.

B011/B117

TITLE:

Catalytic Hydrogenation of Furan Compounds Under Pressure in a

Flow System

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 5, pp 1117-1119 (USSR)

TEXT: It was established by the authors that an increased hydrogen pressure during the hydrogenation in a continuous flow system favors the hydrogenation of the multiple bonds in the furan ring at any rate. This was most obviously shown with the reaction on platinized carbon, and the least effect was found on nickel catalyst (skeleton Ni-Zn and Ni-Al catalysts). Moreover, increased pressure involves the fact that the reduction of hydroxyl and carbonyl groups on Pt-C taking place prior to hydrogenation of the furan ring becomes the most important, or even the only primary reaction when alkyl furyl carbinols and alkyl furyl ketones are hydrogenized or hydrogenolyzed. Thereby the influence of pressure on the liability of the furan ring to hydrogenation to give a tetrahydrofuran ring, or to hydrolysis has been clarified. Moreover, this influence exerted upon the order and the selectivity of the reduction of various unsaturated bonds in a furan compound has been clarified. 1) The furan ring in silvan is completely hydrolyzed at normal pressure and 275°. Methyl propyl ketone

Card 1/3

Catalytic Hydrogenation of Furan Compounds Under Pressure in a Flow System

8000**7** \$/020/60/131/05/037/069 B011/B117

(reaction II) forms. At 50 at hydrogen pressure, chiefly tetrahydrosilvan (I) results. Hydrogenolysis of the furan ring takes place to a yield of about 25%. 2) At normal pressure, hydrogenolysis of the ring at the C-O bond represents, in addition to the carbonyl group, the primary hydrogenation reaction of 2-methyl-5-acetyl-furan on Pt-C. About 20% is due to the primary reduction of the carbonyl group. With hydrogenation at 50 at pressure and 230-250°, the latter reaction practically becomes the only one to proceed. 3) Under the latter conditions, the hydroxyl group in alkyl furyl carbinols is reduced prior to the hydrogenation of the furan ring. 4) From silvan, 20% tetrahydrosilvan is formed at most when a skeleton Ni-Zn catalyst at 150° is used. By elevated pressure, the multiple bonds in the furan ring are hydrogenated, and hydrogenolysis is suppressed. This effect is less pronounced on Ni-Zn than on Pt catalysts. 5) The skeleton Ni-Al catalyst has, unlike other Ni catalysts, a specific capacity to effect the so-called "conjugated" hydrogenolysis of the furan ring when hydrogenation is performed in continuous systems and at normal pressure. The furan ring in a-alkyl furans is completely split at 235-250° with three ketone series being formed: alkanones-2, -3, and -4. The elevated hydrogen pressure (50 at) used to hydrogenate silvan leads to the formation of about 50% tetrahydrosilvan 45% aliphatic ketones and alcohols, and about 5% hepta-compounds at 2706

Card 2/3

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Catalytic Hydrogenation of Furan Compounds Under Pressure in a Flow System

S/020/60/131/05/037/069 B011/B117

There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk

SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the

Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 23, 1959

Card 3/3

\$/020/60/132/03/26/066 B011/B008

5.3200

Bel'skiy, I. F., Shuykin, N. I., Corresponding Member

AS USSR. Karakhanov, R. A.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Thermal Dehydrogenation of 2,5-Dihydrofurans

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 3,

pp. 585-586

TEXT: The authors produced 2-methyl-, 2-ethyl- and 2-isopropyl-2,5-dihydrofuran under such conditions and investigated their transformations, under which 2-methyl-4,5-dihydrofuran is isomerized to methyl-cyclopropyl-ketone. The vapors of the compounds mentioned in the introduction were passed over crushed quartz or activated carbon at 470-480°. It turned out that 2-alkyl-2,5-dihydrofurans are very easily dehydrogenated to corresponding furan-homologues (see Scheme). The reaction proceeds equally easily over quartz and activated carbon. The authors conclude therefrom that this dehydrogenation is not a catalytic reaction, but is only caused by temperature which must be fairly high; 3500, for instance, are insufficient for this purpose. At 470-4800 the tetra-

Card 1/2

5.0400

S/020/60/132/04/35/064 B011/B003

AUTHORS:

I., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Bel'skiy, I. F., Vasilevskaya, G. K.

TITLE:

Catalytic Conversion of 2-Alkyl-5-acylfurans Into Alkylphenols

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 4,

TEXT: The authors investigated the catalytic hydrogenation of the following alkylacylfurans on Pt-C in a continuous system and at usual pressure: 2-acetylfuran, 2-ethyl-5-acetylfuran, 2-methyl-5-propionylfuran, and 2-n-propyl-5-acetylfuran. Hydrogenation occurred at 300 -3100. In all cases the furan ring was hydrogenated on the C - 0 bond which is adjacent to the carbonyl group. The resulting intermediates (1,5-diketones) were cyclized in the vapor phase in hydrogenation. Homologs of cyclohexenone formed, which were subsequently dehydrogenated to the corresponding phenol homologs. Carbocyclization of nonsymmetrical

Card 1/3

Catalytic Conversion of 2-Alkyl-5-acylfurans Into Alkylphenols

S/020/60/132/04/35/064 B011/B003

holds a special position among the compounds investigated. By its hydrogenolysis on the C-O bond adjacent to the carbonyl group a ketoaldehyde forms. It may not be hydrogenated like a diketone, but is completely decarbonylated to form pentanone-2. There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni No Do Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

February 22, 1960

Card 3/3

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only 2205, 1285

S/020/60/133/005/033/034/XX B016/B060

AUTHORS:

Shuykin, N. I. Corresponding Member AS USSR, Erivanskaya, L. A., and Yan Ay-si

TITLE:

Catalytic Dehydrocyclization of \(\beta - n - Butyl \) Naphthalene

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 5,

pp. 1125 - 1127

TEXT: Of late, N. I. Shuykin (Refs. 4, 5) has proved that high-mclecular alkanes of normal structure (e.g., hexa-, hepta-, and octadecanes) undergo dehydrocyclization under certain conditions. Condensed systems of naphthalene, phenanthrene, benzanthracene and chrysene are then formed. In the work under consideration, the authors carried out the dehydrocyclization of \(\beta - n - butyl naphthalene to phenanthrene and anthracene. They established that, under the conditions applied here, a cyclization takes place at the d-carbon atom of the naphthalene ring, which is nearest to the butyl group. Phenanthrene is preferably formed in this case. The authors' experiments took place at 400, 450, 500, and 550°C, aluminum chromium (20% of chromium oxide) being used as a catalyst. The catalyst was regenerated

Card 1/2

L 32773-65 EEC(a)/EWT(1)/EEC(j)/FS(v)-3/EWP(m)/EEC(r)/EWA(d)/EWG(v) Po-4/Pq-4/
GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5004756

\$/3132/63/000/056/0189/0201

AUTHOR: Shuvalov, V. V.

8+1

TITLE: Light pressure as a dynamic factor in the motion of artificial celestial bodies

SOURCE: Yaroslavi. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. Uchenyy zapiski, no. 56, 1963. Sbornik rabot po astrofizike (Collection of papers on astrophysics), 189-201

TOPIC TAGS: artificial earth satellite, light pressure, satellite orbit

ABSTRACT: Only the first chapter of the article, entitled "Physical principles and mathematical apparatus of the problem," is reviewed in this abstract. The chapter consists of five sections. The first, entitled "Light pressure, its nature, significance of the work of P. N. Lebedev" deals with the existence of light pressure and the

Card 1/4

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past difficulties of its detection. The second section, "Photogravitational problem of two bodies. Energy integral" is devoted to a derivation of the laws governing the interaction between two bodies, with account taken of both the gravitational and the light interaction. The generalized interaction of two bodies that are attracted gravitationally and are either attracted or repelled by virtue of the radiation interaction is treated, along with the case when one of the bodies has vanishingly small mass. The third section, "The Poynting-Robertson effect and the planetocentric effect of radiation deceleration" deals with some effects due to radiation pressure in the solar system, and shows that radiation effects cannot produce a noticeable influence on the perturbation of the motion of artificial earth satellites. Section 4 is entitled "Osculating elements. The Krylov-Bogolyubov method." This section deals with the planetocentric motion of a particle along a spiral, which within a short time interval can be described by a circle. The periodic changes in the oscillating elements due to the main force of light pressure can

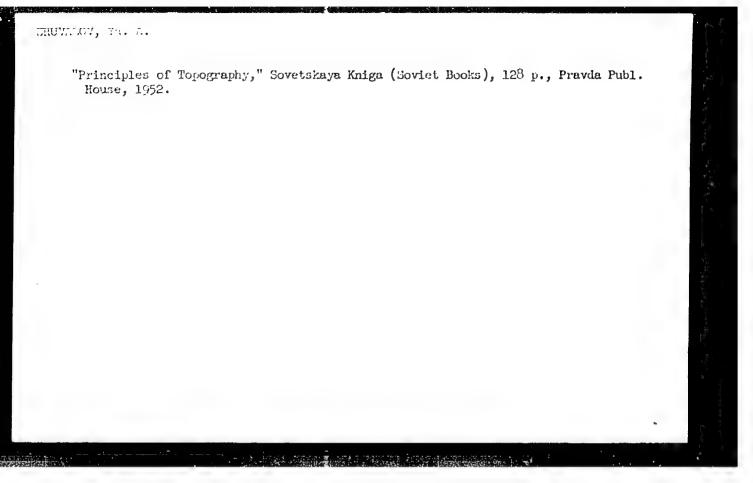
Card 2/

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ACCESSION NR: AT5004756

lead to appreciable secular or long-period terms in the case of elliptic planetocentric motion, and the resultant perturbations are evaluated by using the approximate Krylov-Bogolyubov integration method. The fifth section, "Theorem on the mean weight of element perturbation," deals with the case of a spiral trajectory approximated by an ellipse with a perigee that follows the radius vector at approximately equal angular velocity. Since this problem cannot be solved by the method of the preceding section, the author proves the following theorem. If the product of the instantaneous positive velocities is equal to unity, then the product of the mean velocities is larger than or equal to unity. This theorem can be generalized in the case when the product of the instantaneous velocities is equal to any constant quantity. The particular application of the theorem is dealt with in later chapters of the paper. Orig. art. has: 33 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut

Card 3/4

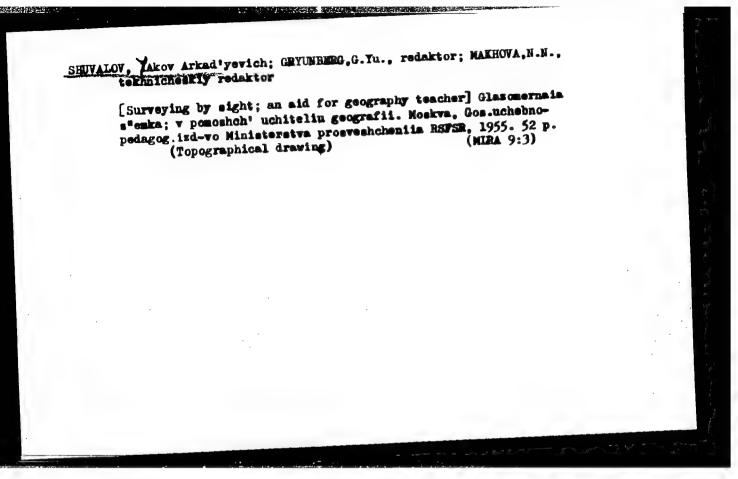


SHUVALOV, YA. A.

Geography & Geology

Fundamentals of topography, Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog., Izd-vo, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.



SHUVALOV, Yakov Arkad'yevich; GALKIN, P.D., redaktor; MAKHOVA, N.E.,

tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

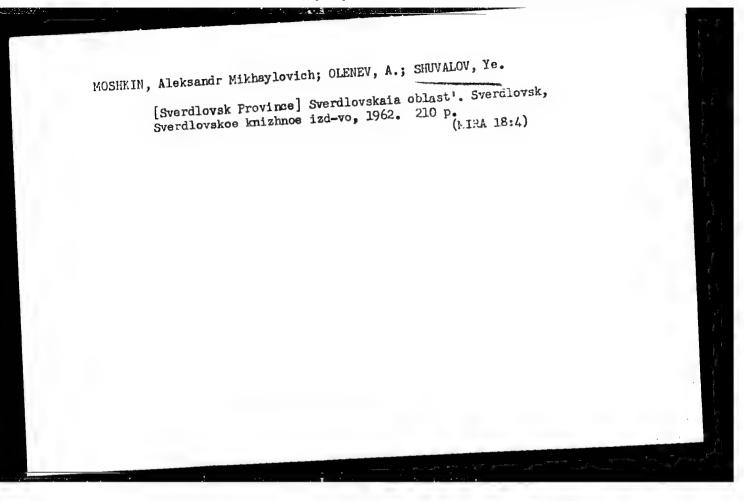
[Pundamentals of topography] Osnovy topografii. Izd. 2-ce.

Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia

RSFSR, 1955. 343 p.

(MLRA 9:1)

(Topographical shrveying)



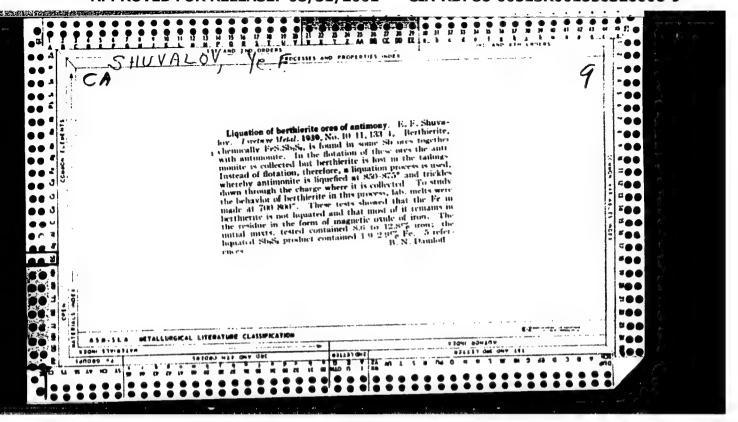
SHUVALOV, Ye.A.; YERGIYEVA, E.V.; VEGNER, M.I.

New method of determining the ash content of coals. Koks i khim.

(NIRA 13:6)

1. Ugleobogatitel'naya fabrika im. Kostenko.

(Goal--Analysis)



SHUVALOV, YE. F.

Shuvalov, Ye. F. - "The determination of antimony by the permanganate method, and the effect of iron on the analysis", Trudy "ovocherkas. politekhn. in-ta im. Ordshonikidse, Vol. XIX, 1948, p. 133-37, - Bibliog: 5 items.

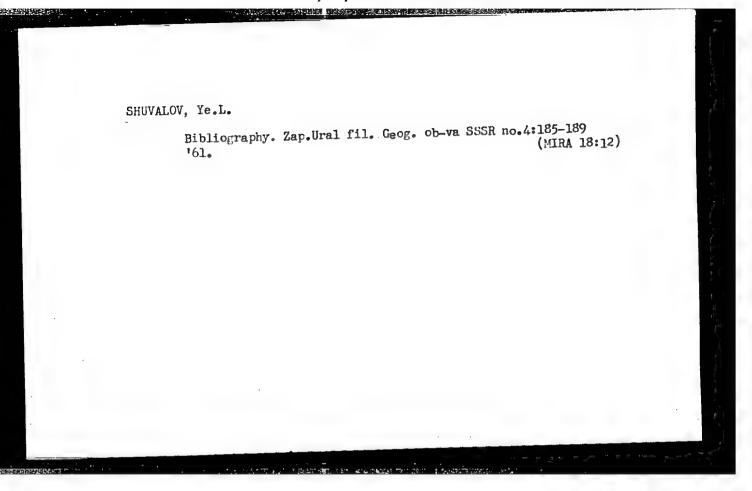
SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

SHUVALOV, Ye.L., kand.geogr. nauk, dotsent

Changes in the distribution of agriculture in the Urals.

Zap.Ural fil. Geog. ob-va SS:R no.4:129-140 '61.

(MIRA 18:12)



"Geography of Agriculture of the Northeastern Regions of Dagestan
ASSR." Sub 3 Jan 52, Moscow State Pedegogical Instiment V. I. Lenin.

County County plant County
Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

S0: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

SHUVALOV, Ye.L.

Present economic status of the Urals. Geog. v shkole 20
no.5:23-31 S-0 '57.

(Ural. Mountain region—Economic conditions)

(Ural. Mountain region—Economic conditions)

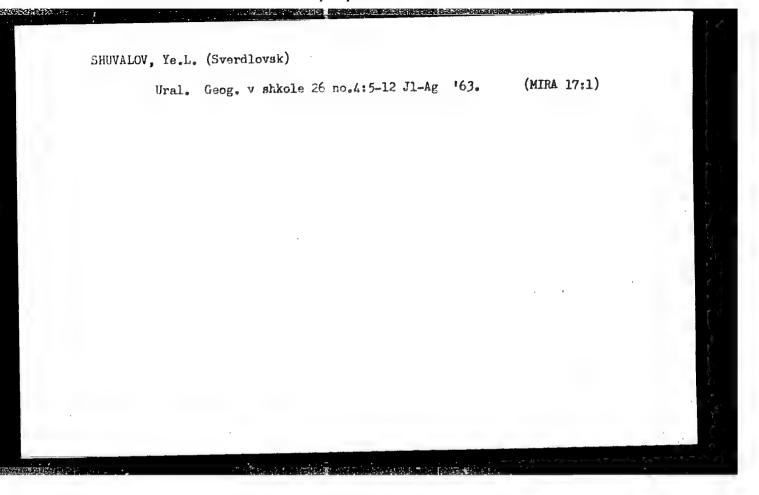
SHUVALOV, Yefim Lukich; RODIONOVA, F.A., red.

[Economic geography of the U.S.S.R.; a general survey. Textbook for the 8th grade] Ekonomicheskaia geografiia SSSR; obshchii obzor. Uchebnoe posobie dlia VIII klassa. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1965. 93 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KOSHKIN, P.P., krayeved; SHUVALOV, Ye.L., dotsent; KOLOSHITSYN, V., red.; PALIMINA, N., tekhn. red.

Karyshlov. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 134 p. (Mira 15:8)

(Kamyshlov)



MOSEKIE. A.M. note.; GLENEY, A.M., dots.; SHUVALOV, Ye.L., dots.; PEKAREVICH V.M., reisenzent; DAVYLOVA, I., red.

[Sverdlovsk Province] Sverdlovskaia oblast'. Sverdlovsk, Sredne-Ural'skee knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 225 p.

(MIRA 17:11)

SOV/112-59-5-9833

9(4)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 200 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kobyshev-Kuz'min, G. M., and Shuvalov, Ye. V.

TITLE: Noise Properties of Soviet Junction Transistors

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t radioveshchat. priyema i akust., 1957, Nr 8, pp 3-33

ABSTRACT: Results of an experimental investigation of the noise factor F of Soviet junction transistors in a grounded-emitter circuit are reported. The integral value of F was determined for two bands: 20-10,000 cps and 300-10,000 cps. The noise factor was calculated from the formula

$$F = U_{sh}^2 / (4kTR_o \Delta fK_E^2)$$
,

where U_{sh} is the noise voltage at the transistorized amplifier output, R_o is the input resistor, Δf is the effective pass band that can be determined by a numerical integration, $K_{\underline{F}}$ is the voltage gain measured by a sine-wave

Card 1/3

SOV/112-59-5-9833

Noise Properties of Soviet Junction Transistors

oscillator. A spectrum analyzer was used for the spectral analysis of F. The dependence of F on the frequency, R_0 , emitter current I_e , and the collector voltage U_k was investigated. Investigation of three samples of the low-noise P1D transistor showed that the semiconductor noise extends up to 700-1,000 cps; at frequencies over 3,000 cps, the noise factor F grows because K_E decreases. An expression for F in a grounded-emitter circuit (accounting for thermal and schrot effects) was derived from an analysis of T-type equivalent circuit containing three noise generators. By differentiating the F expression with respect to R_0 , a formula for the optimum value of the internal source resistance R_0 opt can be found. Experimental curves for 16 samples of P1 and P2 transistors are presented; a blunt minimum of F with R_0 = 100-600 ohms was obtained. A deviation of the experimental minimum from the calculated one (200 - 1,000 ohms) is due to the semiconductor noise. With a different emitter current, the calculated noise factor has a minimum at I_e = 0.5 ma.

Card 2/3

SOV/112-59-5-9833

Noise Properties of Soviet Junction Transistors

Experimental curves $F(I_e)$ for three PlD transistors are presented; they clearly show the minimum F at I_e = 0.5 ma. Curves $F(U_k)$ for three samples of PlD are presented. With $(U_R) < 10$ -15 v, F is almost independent of U_k ; however, F increases sharply if U_k grows further. Expressions for F and R_0 opt for the three fundamental circuits are submitted. A comparison showed that for a minimum F, with $K_E - K_E$ max, the common-emitter circuit should be used.

N.V.B.

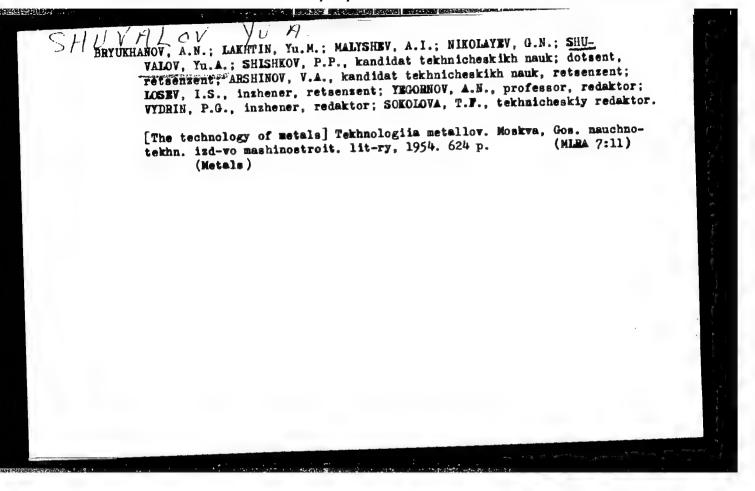
Card 3/3

SHUVALOV, VI. H

SLAVIN, D. O.; SOKOLOV, N. V.; GAVRILKIN, N. N.; POPLAVKO, M. V.; SHUVALOV, Yu. A.

Tekhnologiya Metallov, piblished by Mashgiz, Moscow, 1949

INIX Sum #1148



MALYSHEV, Anstoliy Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEV, Grigoriy Nikolayevich, SHIWALOV

WALTA Assacutch; ANDRIAMOV, I.I., inchener, retsenzent;

KUNYAVSKIY, M.M., kandidat tekhnichaskiy neuk, redaktor [deceased];

REHAVINSKIY, V.V., inzhener, redaktor; SHEMSHURIMA, Ye.A.,

reductor izdatel'stwa; SKEMOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor;

UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov, Moskya, Gos.

nauchno-tekhn, izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957, 371 p.

(Metals) (Metalwork)

(Metallurgy)

477

SHUVALLY, YULLIY AWRAHMOVICH

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Shuvalov, Yuliy Avraamovich and Vedenskiy, Viktor Aleksandrovich Metallorezhushchiye stanki; kinematicheskiye i gidravlicheskiye skhemy (Metal-cutting Machine Tools; Kimematic and Hydraulic Diagrams) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958.242 p. 25,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: Nalchan, A.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Vladziyevskiy, A.P., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Managing Ed. of General Technical Literature and Catalogues: Ponomarev, K.A., Engineer; Tech. Eds.: Matveyeva, Ye. N. and El'kind, V.D.

PURPOSE: This book is a textbook for students of mechanical engineering and polytechnical vuzes.

COVERAGE: The book contains diagrams of speed and feed mechanisms and assemblies and mechanisms for special and auxiliary movement. Kinematic and hydraulic diagrams for some metal-cutting machines are presented. Technical characteristics of the most widely used modern metal-cutting machines are briefly given.

Card 1/10

SHUVALOY, YU.A.

3-58-3-16/32

AUTHOR:

Annenkova, Ye.G., Nikulin, N.S., Shashkin, A.S., Shuvalov Yu.A., Dotsents and Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Ways of Improving the Teaching Process (Puti sovershenstvovaniya uchebnogo protsessa) Some Considerations on the Training Course in Metal-Cutting Machine Tools (Nekotoryye soobrazheniya o kurse metallorezhushchikh stankov)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, Nr 3, pp 63 - 65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the purpose of rationalizing the teaching process, the above named authors have made the attempt to utilize a maximum of generalizations in lectures on metal-cutting machine tools. The trial proved successful. New, methodical and scientific principles for preparing lectures permit the study of machine tools according to a unified plan. The structural analysis the basis of a course - defines the structure of every lecture. Visual aids are not excluded, but they serve only as auxiliary material for the lecturer. Frincipally the lecture is built on maximum generalizations. These are: kinematical shaping of surfaces, the theory of kinematic chains, schematizing the work of mechanisms, explaining the hydraulic outfit of machine tools by means of structural sweep, and the appli-

Card 1/2

3-58-3-16/32

Ways of Improving the Teaching Process. Some Considerations on the Train-. ing Course in Metal-Cutting Machine Tools

cation of structural kinematic schemes.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut (Moscow Polygraphic Institute) Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut (Moscow Automechanic Institute) Moskovskiy vecherniy mashinostroitel'

nyy institut (Moscow Evening Machine-Building Institute)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550320006-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

The state of the s

BRYUKHANOV, Andrey Nikolayevich; LAKHTIN, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; MALYSHEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEV, Grigoriy Nikolayevich; SHUVALOV, Yuliy Avraamovich; RYBIN, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; GLIKIN, N.M., kand. tekhn. nænk, red.; RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. Izd.2.,perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1959.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Metallurgy)

HELOV, YU.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4525

- Terekhov, Georgiy Aleksandrovich, Docent, and Yuliy Avrasmovich Shuvalov, Candidate of Technical Sciences
- Avtomatizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov mekhanicheskoy obrabotki i sborki v mashinostroyenii (Automation of Mechanical Working and Assembly Processes in Machine Building) Moscow, Mashgiz; 1960. 320 p. Errata slip inserted. 20,000 copies printed.
- Reviewer: A.V. Ettel', Engineer; Ed.: P.A. Kunin, Engineer; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metal Working and Machine-Tool Making (Mashgiz): V.I. Mitin, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: T.F. Sokolova.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students in machine-building tekhnikums.
- COVERAGE: Basic information is given on the automation of machining of blanks and the assembling of machine parts. The authors present the fundamentals of feeding of automatic machines, clamping of blanks, and dimensional control of blanks and finished parts. Problems of designing mechanized systems with

Card 1/6

Automation of Mechanical Working (Cont.)

SOV/4525

copying and other types of automatic program control are discussed briefly inasmuch as they are treated in the course "Metal-Cutting Machine-Tools". Information on planning the processing of parts on the transfer machines and hoisting, conveying and reloading devices is also discussed. The contributions to automation made by I.N. Voznesenskiy, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and A.A. Andronov, Academician, are mentioned. There are 40 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface	3
Introduction	5
Ch. I. Automation Systems of Metal-Cutting Machine Tools and Schematic Layouts of the Automatic-Cycle Control 1. Cyclic and non-cyclic systems in automation of metal-cutting machine tools 2. Schematic Layouts of automatic cycle control	15 15 16
Ch. II. Automation of Feeding of Metal-Cutting Machine Tools	26
1. Purpose, classification and field of application of feeding devices Card 2/6	26

TEPINKICHIYEV, Vladimir Karpovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk;
SHUVALOV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent;
MOROZOVA, M.N., red. izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

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[Machine tools in the agricultural machinery industry] Metallorezhushchie stanki v sel'skokhoziaistvenmom mashinostroemii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 424 p. (MIRA 15:3) (Machine tools) (Agricultural machinery)

SHASHKIN, Aleksandr Semenovich; SHUVALOV, Yu.A., prof., retsenzent;
BALANDIN, A.F., red. izd-va; SHIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Structural analysis of the elements of metal-cutting machine tools] Strukturnyi analiz elementov metallorezhushchikh stankov.

Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 262 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Machinery, Kinematics of) (Machine tools)

DEMENT YEV, V.I, kand. tekhn. nauk; OGRINCHUK, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEREKHOV, G.A., dots.; SHLYAFNIKOV, A.I., dots.; SHUVALOV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMENIR, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PANTELEYEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; BAZHENOV, D.V., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

- WINE E LANGE RECEIVED WELLER

[Means for the automation of machining processes; manual] Sredstva avtomatizatsii mekhanicheskoi obrabotki; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 520 p. (MIRA 15:3) (Metalcutting)

MALYSHEV, A.I.; NIKOLAYEV, G.N.; SHUVALOV, Yu.A.; SAMOKHOTSKIY,
A.I., red.; VOLKOVA, N.A., red.; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn.
red.

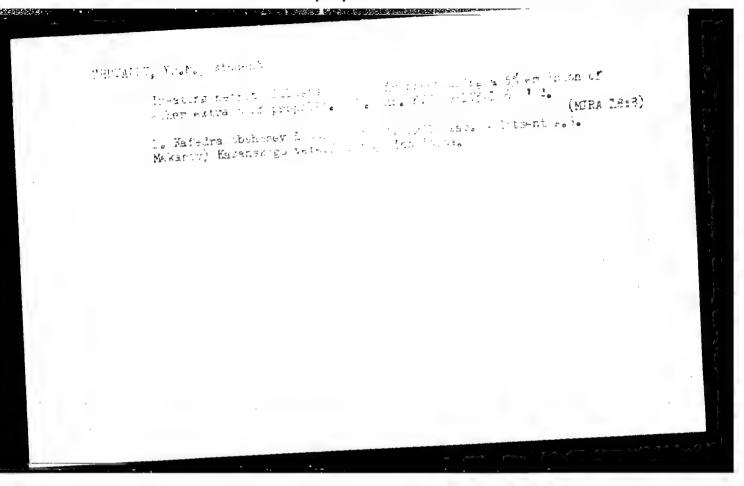
[Technology of metals and building materials] Tekhnologiia
metallov i konstruktsionnye materialy. Moskva, Vysshaia
shkola, 1963. 429 p.

(Metalwork) (Building materials)

(Metalwork) (Building materials)

Age of the Kyrydauluk intrusion in northern Mazakhstan. Dokl. All 3552 127 no.2:397-300 fr '61. (TEA 14:2)

1. Vecsoyutnyy neuchno-issledovytetisty geologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno alademiko D.I. Senberbukovym. (Ayrydauant region—aseks, Ign ous)



SHALDMOVICE, V.N., SHUVALOV, Yu.N.

Ultrastructure of the vitelline membrane of cocytes of the river lamprey (Lorue tra fluviatilis L.). Dokl. AN SSSR 186 no.1:211-214 Ja 16.. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted February 22, 1965.

STEPPERENT, A.f., stership man many natronals Electric. Ye.A. already nanchnys sotrains.

Studying the toxicity of potatoes treated with the preparation "TB." Veterinariia 42 no.11:58-60 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut.

A STATE OF THE SERVICE RESIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT OF

Bilkindi, h. Ya.; SHUMALOV, Yu. N.

Photoelectricity

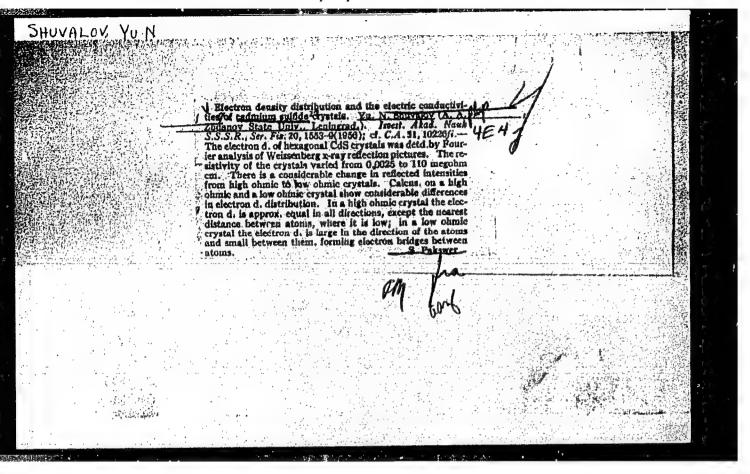
Effect of temperature on photoconductivity of leadsulfide photoresistors. Vest. Len. un. 7, No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

SHUVALO/, YV. ...

SPUVALOV, YU. E. -- "The connection between the Distribution of Electronic Density and the Electric Conductivity of Cadmium Sulfide Crystals." Leningrad Order of Lenin State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnava Letopis' No 44, October 1956, Moscow



CIA-RDP86-00513R001550320006-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

3 HUVALEV, You M.

USSR / Physical Chemistry, Crystals,

B-5

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25952

Author

: Yu.N. Shuvalov

Title

: Connection Between Electrical Conductivity and Redistribution of Electron Density in Cadmium Sulfide Crystals.

Orig Pub

: Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 9, 1870 - 1879

Abstract

: Hexagonal synthetic monocrystals of CdS of various conducphotosensitivity were investigated roentgenographically. A one-way alteration of the intensity of most important reflexes was established, this alteration occurring at the transition to specimens with a greater electroconductivity, or at an increase of the specimen conductivity by the action of light or by heating. Using the synthesis of Fourier, two-dimensional projections of the electron density (ED) in crystals were plotted for various specimens, and the redistribution of the ED was observed,

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: 1/2

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USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

G-3

Abs Jour

Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12202

Author

Shuvalov, Yu.N.

Inst

: Leningrad State University, USSR.

Title

: Redistribution of Electron Density in a Crystal of Cadmium Sulphate in Connection with the Changes of Its

Electric Conductivity.

Orig Pub

: Dokl. AN SSSR. 1956, 109, No 4, 753-756

Abstract

The author explains the connection between the electric conductivity of well bounded hexagonal single crystals of CdS and the distribution of the electron density in such crystals, by comparing the ratio of the intensities of the neighboring reflexes of rotation X-ray patterns of specimens with different conductivity. It turns out that as the crystal conductivity increases, certain of

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550320006-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

- COMPANY CONTRACTOR C

AUTHOR: Shuvalov, Yu. N. 54-1-5/17

TITLE: On the Investigation of the Distribution of Electron

Density in Crystals (K issledovaniyu raspredeleniya

elektronnoy plotnosti v kristalle)

FERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta Seriya Fiziki 1

Khimii (Nr 1), 1958, Nr. 4,

ABSTRACT: A comparison of the distribution of electron density computed

by means of the Fourier development according to the

intensities of the X-ray reflexes of hexagonal crystals of cadmium sulfide made it possible to discover a certain character of the redistribution of electron density with an

increased conductivity of the crystals (Ref. 1). The

modifications of the distribution of electron density observed

were, however, found to be of little importance and were of the magnitude of general errors. With an increased scale errors increased accordingly. Methods for the determination

of smaller modifications of electron density, by the application of which relative errors of calculation are reduced or entirely eliminated (Ref. 2) therefore deserve

Card 1/3

On the Investigation of the Distribution of Electron Density in Crystals

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more attention. In the course of this paper the author maintains that all characteristic modifications of the intensity of reflexes accompanying the increase of crystal conductivity "operate" in the same direction without being contradictory to one another: they form electron bridges between the nearest atomic projections, i.e. between the heterogeneous atoms along the base line of chemical binding and widen the gap of electron density between analogous atoms. For the estimation of the strength or the weakness of electron bridges it is not necessary to build up a complete construction of electron density distribution in the crystal. It is possible to confine oneself to determining the relative modifications of intensity of certain individual types of reflexes. The fact that no complete construction is built up also fully eliminates errors in computation which occur mainly as a result of the effect produced by the disruption of series. The methods worked out can not be employed for direct investigation. They merely serve the purpose of bringing about a more distinct and more clear demonstration of the meaning and the character of the re-distribution processes of electron

Card 2/3

On the Investigation of the Distribution of Electron Density in Crystals

54-1-5/17

density, with which, by means of the Fourier development, certain modifications of the intensity of X-ray reflexes can be connected if these modifications represent experimental facts. By these methods it is also not possible to obtain a solution in advance concerning the connection existing between the modification of intensity of reflexes and other properties of the crystal, nor do they exercise any influence upon the theoretical interpretation of this

phenomenon.
There are 5 figures, and 5 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

S"BMITTED:

January 30, 1957

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

1. Crystals-Electrons-Density 2. Crystals-Conductivity

3. Crystals-Theory

Card 3/3

SHUVALOV. Yu. N.

Relationship between electric conductivity and electron density distribution in germanium crystals. Fix. tver. tela i no.2:208-215 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova. (Germanium crystals)

RUMSH, M.A.; JHUVALOV, Yu.N.; SMIRNOV, L.A.

Effect of illumination on the intensity of X-ray reflections from cadmium sulfide crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 2 no.2:369-370 F 160. (NIRA 14:8)

The second secon

l. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova i Nauchmo-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut. (Cadmium sulfide crystals) (X rays)

Results of the treatment of chronic collins of infectious sticlogy by manns of siphon lavage of the intentine with hypotonic solution of Tunbukan med. Shore nauch. rab. which same char. uchr. profisciuzov no.1:136-139 *64.

1. Yeadentukskiy sametoriy (Kommun 10) (glavnyy wrach M.J.Fonomarav).

8/191/63/000/003/002/033 · B101/B186

AUTHORS:

Sorokin, M. F., Lyalyushko, K. A., budakova, R. A., Vasil"yev,

V. S., Shuvalova, A. N.

TITLE:

Copolymers of unsaturated, glycidol esters. Copolymerisation of

glycidyl methacrylate with methyl methacrylate in solvents

PERIODICAL: Plactichenkiye massy, no. 3, 1963, 3 - 7

TEXT: The copolymerization of glycidyl methacrylate (GMA) with methyl methacrylate (MMA) was conducted in a solution of toluene, dioxane, or cyclo-hexanone under an atmosphere of nitrogen with 0.1 moles benzoyl peroxide as initiator, the purpose of this study being to produce polymers containing epoxy groups. GMA was synthesized from epichlorohydrine and sodium methacrylate. Optimum reaction was reached at 90°C and 30% concentration of components. At higher concentrations, the reaction went too fast and the mass became too viscous, making it very difficult to take samples. Lower concentration decelerated the reaction considerably. Copolymerization did not occur at 60°C and 30% concentration. At 50% it was too slow but could be accelerated by increasing the benzoyl peroxide addition to 1%. The re-Card 1/2

I will be sufficiently for a factories.

S/191/63/000/003/002/022 B101/B186

Copolymers of unsaturated ...

nction was slowest in toluene yielding 77-8%; in dioxane and cyclohexanone it was equally slow yielding 83 - 96%. Reduced viscosity in dioxane was 5.55 - 3.79, in toluene 2.48 - 2.64. The ratio GMA: MMA was varied between 1:4 and 4:1. The resulting copolymers were white, solid substances soluble in acetone, acetates, dioxane, dichloro ethane, and cyclohexanone. The polydispersion of the copolymers was determined by turbidimetric titration. Pure polyglycidyl methacrylate had the lowest polydispersion, whereas pure polymethyl methacrylate had the highest. The values for the copolymers ranged in between, depending on the molar ratio of components and on the amount of initiator added. Fractionate precipitation showed all fractions to contain equal amounts of glycide groups: approximately 23% at a ratio GMA: MMA = 1:1, ~18% at 1:2, ~11% at 1:4, ~29% at 2:1, and ~33% at 4:1. The copolymers were somewhat enriched with GMA and their fractional composition differed from that of a mechanical mixture of components. The copolymerization constants were determined by M. Fineman's and S. B. Ross' method (J. Polymer Sci., 5, 259 (1950)): r_{GMA} = 0.94; r_{MMA} = 0.75.

There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

Card. 2/2

158110

S/064/60/000/008/006/008 B020/B060

AUTHORS:

Sorokin, M. F., Angarskaya, E. Ya., Shuvalova, A. N.

TITLE:

Mechanism of the Formation of Epoxy Resins From Epichloro

Hydrin and Dioxy Diphenyl Propane

The same of the sa

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 8, pp. 25-34

TEXT: The formation of epoxy resins from dihydric phenol and epichloro hydrin is theoretically possible in two ways: 1) phenyl ether of glycerin monochloro hydrin forms first, which is dehydrochlorinated to the respective diglycide ethers which, by reaction with the hydroxyl groups of the free phenol molecules, give rise to resins, or 2) the diglycide ethers of bivalent phenol are obtained in one stage in the reaction of epichloro hydrin with the sodium phenolate of a bivalent phenol and their further reaction proceeds as above. The former theory seems to be more probable. The reactions of epichloro hydrin, of glycerin dichloro hydrin, and of 1-phenoxy-3-chloropropanol-2 with phenols and with lye were examined. The respective reaction products were identified, the kinetics was studied at 30, 40, 50, and 60°C, and the rate constants were calculated. The

Card 1/3

Mechanism of the Formation of Epoxy Resins From Epichloro Hydrin and Dioxy Diphenyl Propane S/064/60/000/008/006/008 B020/B060

hydrolysis of chloro hydrins in NaOH solution was studied (Table 1), the reaction products identified being given in Table 2, and the course of hydrolysis in time at 40° being illustrated in Fig. 1. The same data for the reaction of chloro hydrins with sodium phenolate in water are given in Tables 3 and 4. The reaction of chloro hydrin with phenol and NaOH in water (Fig. 2) and with sodium phenolate in water at 40° (Fig. 3) is illustrated graphically. The comparative reactivity of the chloro hydrins concerned for different reactions is illustrated by the data given in Table 5. The rate constant of the reaction of phenyl glycide ether with different phenols shows a linear dependence on the catalyst concentration (Fig. 4). The dependence of the reaction rate constants K, and K, of phenyl glycide ether with dioxy diphenyl propane on the catalyst (NaOH) concentration at 90° (Figs. 5,6) is linear, but different from the linear dependence in the reaction of phenyl glycide ether with phenols. The rate constants K_2 and K_1 of the reaction of phenyl glycide ether with dioxy diphenyl propane in bulk are given in Table 7. Fig. 7 is a graph depicting the dependence of the rate constant K, of the reaction

Card 2/3

Mechanism of the Formation of Epoxy Resins From S/064/60/000/008/006/008 Epichloro Hydrin and Dioxy Diphenyl Propane B020/B060

of diphenyl ester of glycerin with phenyl glycide ether on the catalyst (NaOH) concentration at 90°. The reactivity of the secondary hydroxyl is considerably lower than that of phenolic hydroxyls (Table 8). The effect of the ratio of the components upon the properties of synthesized resins was investigated using a) dioxy phenyl propane - epichloro hydrin - NaOH = 1:1.1:1.32, and b) dioxy phenyl propane - epichloro hydrin - NaOH = 1:1.5:1.8. Conditions in the synthesis of resins (Table 9) and the main factors of resins synthesized at 90 and 100° (Table 10) are also given. V. Supler, M. Lidařik, I. Kincl, and V. Ulbrich are mentioned (Refs. 5,6). There are 7 figures, 10 tables, and 11 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, 3 British, 3 German, and 4 Czech.

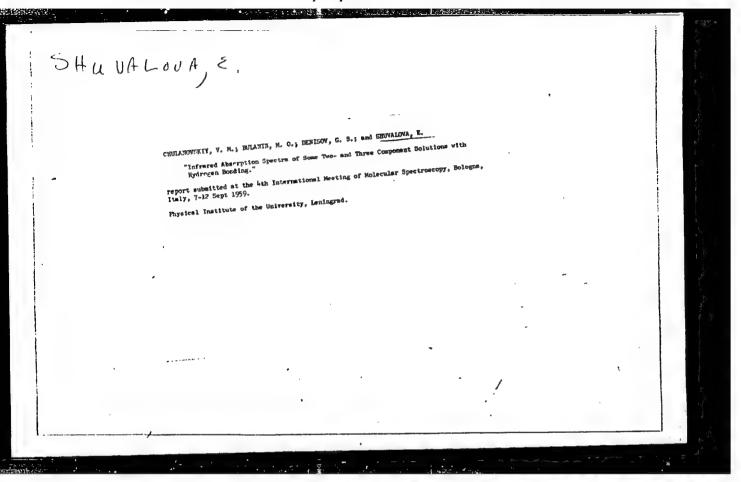
Card 3/3

SOROKIN, M.F.; ANGARSKAYA, E.Ya.; SHUVALOVA, A.N.

Chemistry of the formation of epoxide resins from epichlorohydrin and dihydroxy diphenylpropane. Ehim.prom. no.8:643-652 D '60.

(Mira 13:12)

(Epoxy resins) (Propane)



SHOVALOVA, S. S.

Defended his Candidates dissertation in the <u>Mechanics and Mathematics Faculty</u> of Moscow State University on 7 May 1952.

Dissertation: "On the Absolute Convergence of Series of Polynomials."

SC: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya Fiziko-Matematicheskikh i Yestestvennykh Nauk, No. 1, Moscow, Feb 1953, pp 151-157: transl. in W-29732, la April 54, For off. use only.

220175	class (A), especially in connection with the convergence of sums. Gites J. Walsh, "Interpolation and Approximation by Rational Functions in the Complex Domain," New York, 1935. Submitted 21 Jan 52.	"Matemat Sbor" Vol XXXI (73), No 1, pp 76-87 In many problems of mathematics a large role is played by polynomials which approximate a function analytical in a certain set S with accuracy, $f(z)$ - $P_{n}(z)/< MR^{-n}$ (A). Current article is devoted to the soln of the problem of extending further certain properties of Taylor series (sums) to the entire	"Upper Convergence of a Sequence of Polynomials," E. Z. Shuvalova, Moscow	USSR/Mathematics - Convergence, Jul/Aug 52 Polynomial Sequence	
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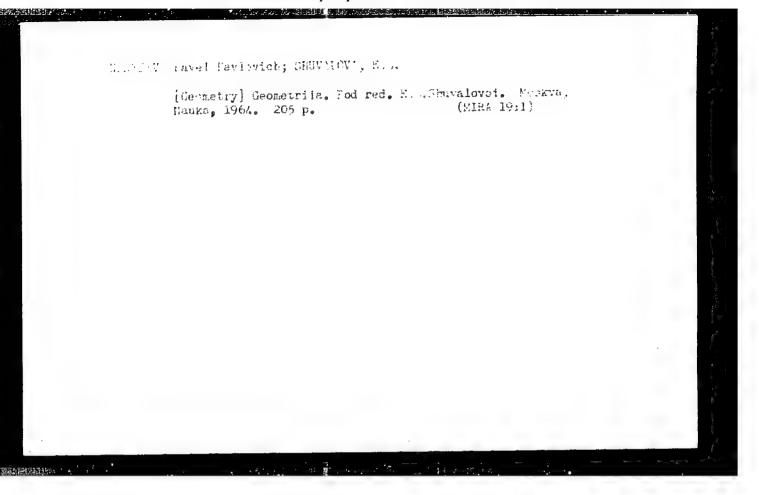
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	One sufficient condition for the completeness of the system $\{f^{(n)}(z)\}$. Mat. sbor. 44 no.1:131-136 Ja '58. (Functions of complex variables)

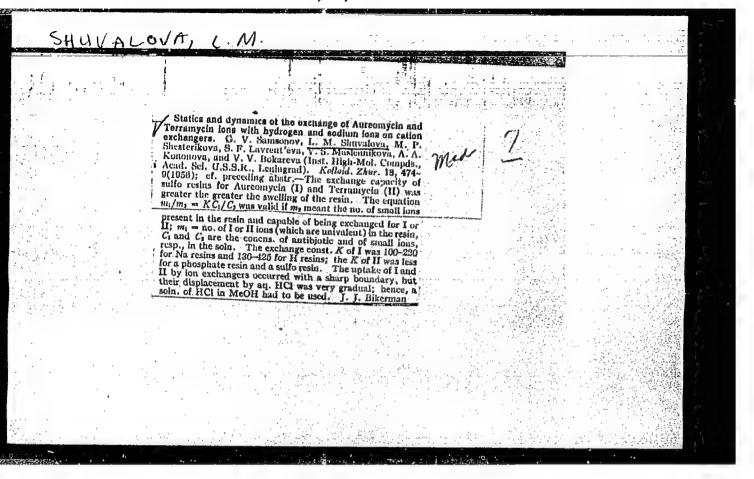
DEMIDOVICH, Boris Pavlovich; MANON, Isaak Abramovich; SHUVALOVA, Emma Zinov'yeva; LEVITAN, B.M., prof., retsenzent; SMOLITSKIY, Kh.L., prof., retsenzent; BIRYUK, G.I., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn. red.

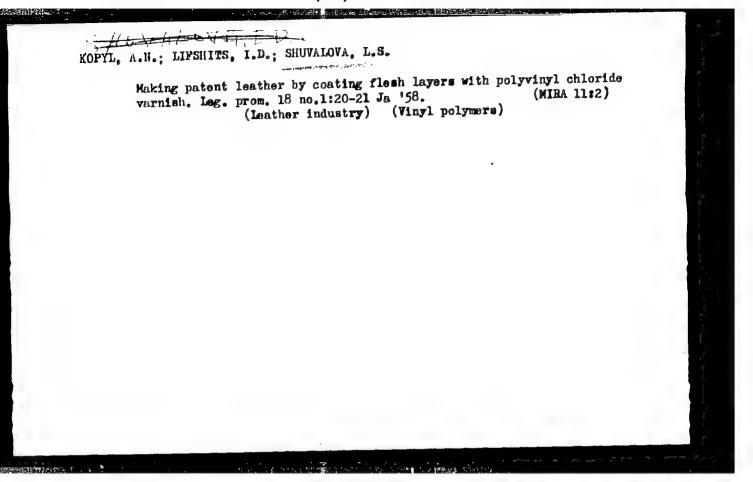
[Numerical methods of analysis; approximation of functions, differential equations] Chislennye metody analiza; priblizhenie funktsii, differentsial'nye uravneniia. Fod red. B.P. Demidovicha. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1962. 367 p. (MIRA 15:4) (Functions) (Differential equations)

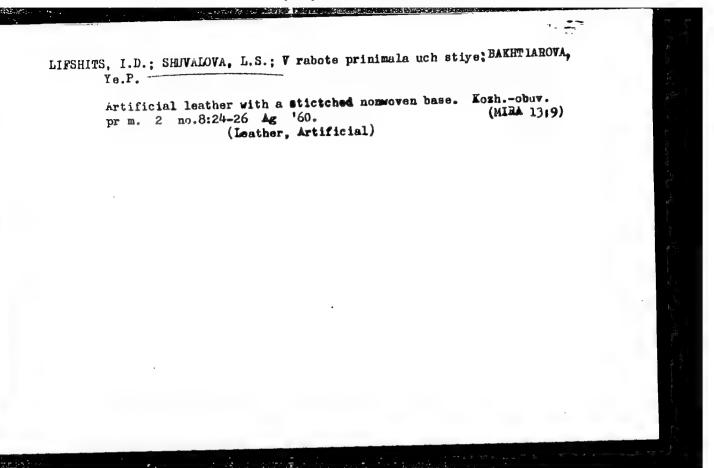
DEMIDOVICH, Boris Pavlovich; MARON, Isaak Abramovich; SHUVALOVA, Emma Zinov'yevna; KOPYLOVA, A.N., red.; SHKIYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Numerical methods of analysis; approximation of functions; differential and integral equations] Chislennye metody analiza; priblizhenie funktsii, differentsial'nye i integral'nye uravneniia. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 400 p. (MIRA 17:2)









KHOROSHATA, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; LYKOVA, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVRIGINA, G.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GRDONOVA, R.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHUVALOVA, L.S., inzh.; OBUDOVS AYA, Yu.M., inzh.; SOKOLOVA, Z.V., inzh.; HEZRUKOVA, V.I., inzh.

New drop method of determining the resistance to heat of polyvinyl resins. Nauch.-lasl.trudy VNIIPIK no.12:207-109 '60.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Leather, Artificial) (Resins, Synthetic—Testing)

LIFSHITS, I. D.; KOPYL, A. N.; ALYASTBINOV, A. O.; SHUVALOVA, L. S.;
KOMAROVA, Z. V.

Footwear made with polymer materials. Kosh. ebuv. prom. 4
no.10:17-19 0 62.

(Boots and shoes) (Plastics)

BERNSHTEYN, M.Kh.; YABKO, Ya.M.; BAKHTIAROVA, Ye.R.; SHUVALOVA, L.S.;
ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, A.D.; LIFSHITS, I.D.; GRINYUK, V.G.

Utilization of cotton manufacture wastes for the production of "IK" artificial leather. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 5 no.6:25-28

Je *63.

(Leather, Artificial)

L 15341-66 $EWT(m)/EWP(\frac{1}{2})/T/ETC(m)=6$ WW/RM ACC NR: AP6000972 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0056/0056 AUTHORS: Rotenberg, I. P.; Shcherbina, I. V.; Lifshits, I. D.; Shuvalova, L. ORG: none TITLE: A method for obtaining foam plastic. Class 39, No. 176390 /announced by Vladimir Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Resins (Vladimirskiy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol)/ SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 56 TOPIC TAGS: polymer, resin, plastic, polyvinyl chloride, foam plastic, vinyl, plastic, plasticizer ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining foam plastics (by a noncompression method) on the basis of polyvinylchloride combined with an elastomer, in the presence of a plasticizer and with aid of a gas generator. To improve the properties of the foam plastic and to increase its resistance to frost the elastomer consists of chlorosulfonated polyethylene. The proportion of elastomer to polyvinylchloride is 5 to 25 wt parts per 100 wt parts respectively. SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 23Dec63 UDC: 678.743.22-134.22

YEROPKIN, Yu. I.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOVAL; E. M.; SEMENOVA, Ye. A.;
YUDINA, L. V.; SHUVALOVA, L. V.

Complex dressing of molybdenum ore. Trudy Mekhanobr no. 131:
191-195 '62.

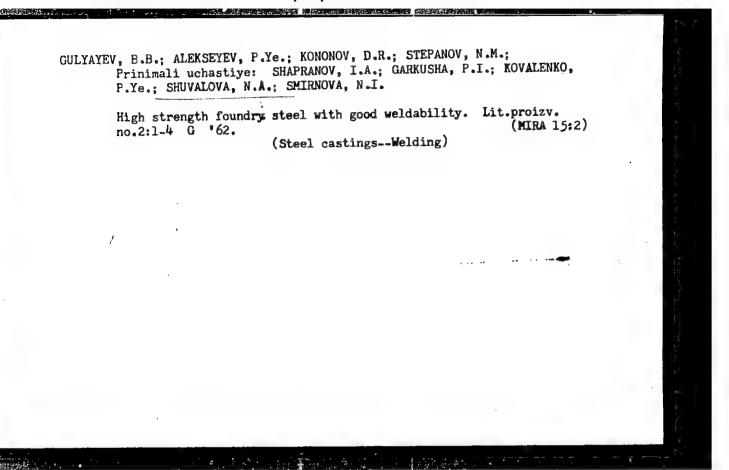
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Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-/ 10P(C)	UR/0286/65/000/009/0065/0065
ACCESSION NR: AP5015281	n st Churchage M. A.
AUTHORS: Eliasberg, I. I.; Teryayeva, I. M.	Kaznachey, B. Ia.; Shuvatova, W.
TITLE: A method for roughening a dielectric	Class 39, No. 170653
SOURCE: Byulleten! izobreteniy i tovarnykh	znakov, no. 9, 1965, 65
TOPIC TAGS: dielectric, roughness, metalliz	ing, adhesive, plastic, filler
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents during its metallization. To obtain a strop tric and to produce the desired uniformity and the dielectric is coated with an adhesive	a method for roughening a dislectric g adhesion between metal and dielectric and purity of the coating, the surface a layer consisting of a plastic film /5
and a filler. ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut magnitnoy zapisi i tekhnologii radioveshchaniya i televideniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institekhnologii radioveshchaniya radi	
tekhnologii radioveshchaniya i televideniya tute of Magnetic Recording and the Technolog	y of Radio and Television Broad-
casting) SUBMITTED: 03Dec63 ENCL:	
NO REF SOV: 2000 OTHER:	000
Card 1/1	

EWI(1) GD l 37679-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0057/0064 ACC NR. AT6022321 AUTHOR: Mesina, V. F.; Shuvalova, M. H. R+1 CRG: none TITLE: Horisontal scanning designed with the use of thyristors SCURCE: Vsescyusnaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchemnaya Dnya radio. 224, 1966. Sektsiya televideniya. Moscow, 1966, 57-64 TOPIC TAGS: tv seanning, tv equipment, tv receiver, semiconductor device, thyristor ABSTRACT: An attempt to use thyristors in the horizontal sweep circuit of a tv receiver is briefly reported. Well-known thyristor characteristics are explained; the thyristor recovery time can be reduced to a fraction by negative-current turn-off techniques (F. D. Bate, Wireless World, June 1965). The T. Tarui thyristor-type sweep circuit is shown, and the principles involved are discussed (A. Samuel et al., IEEE Trans., BTR-9, 1963). Some desultory experimental data is reported. The Soviet-made UD-63K thyristor has these parameters: maximum voltage, 300 v; turn-on time, 10 msec; recovery time, 35 msec; forward-current peak, 10 amp. A few specimens could operate in the sweep circuit at 15.625 kc; others, at 14.7 kc. The circuit consumption was 18 w (supply voltage, 80 v). Power loss in the nonconducting thyristor, 8 w; it can be reduced by using a thyristor with a lower residual voltage. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 formulas. [03] CODE:17,09/ SUBN DATE: ZOGA 66 / ORTO REF: 009 / THE Card 1/1



S/129/63/000/004/009/014 A004/A127

AUTHORS: Gidon, Ye.D., Alisanova, Z.I., Malyshevskiy, V.A.,
Shuvalova, N.A.

TITLE: The effect of composition and low-temperature thermomechanical treatment on the mechanical properties of structural steels

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, 1963, 36 - 40

TEXT: An investigation of the thermomechanical strengthening of steels of various compositions revealed some characteristic features of the alloying effect. Amounts of up to 1.2 - 1.5% Si, particularly in combination with V, permit an increase of the tempering temperature to 350°C without considerable reduction of the strengthening effect during low-temperature thermomechanical treatment. An increase of the Cr-content from 1.5 to 3 - 5% makes also the strength level rise. The effect of low-temperature thermomechanical treatment of steels containing 3 - 5% Cr alloyed with Mo, V and W is, to a considerable extent, maintained in tempering up to 500°C with a comparatively increased ductility. Steels with the composition (in % 0.42 C, 1.13 Si, 0.68 Mn, 3.01 Cr, 1.28 Ni, 0.39 Mo, 0.14 V and 0.39 C, Gard 1/2

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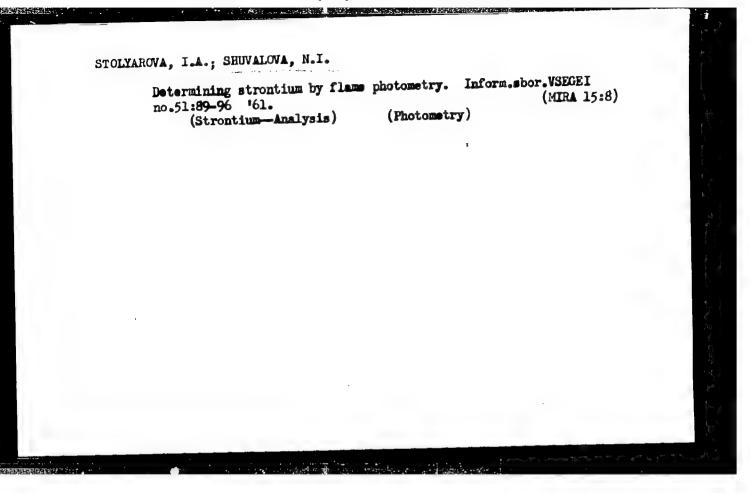
The effect of composition and S/129/63/000/004/009/014

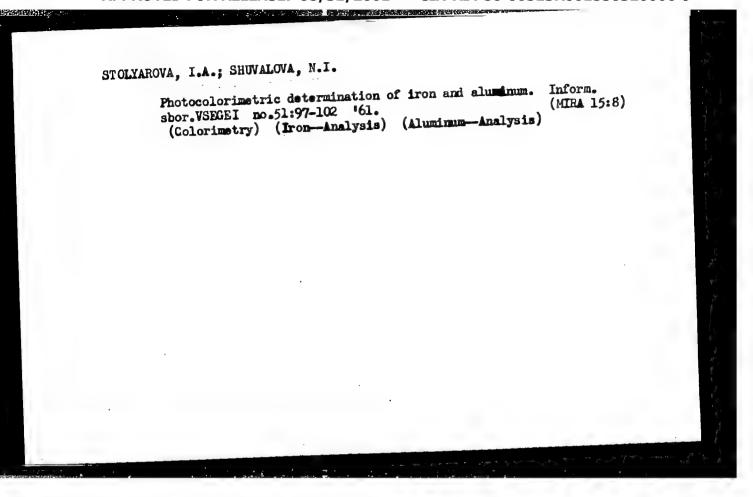
0.14 Si, 0.56 Mn, 4.95 Cr, 0.32 Ni, 1.23 Mo, 0.53 V respectively after low-temperature thermomechanical treatment and tempering at 500°C had 6 - 240 +
- 255 kg/cm², 6 = 10 + 13%, \psi = 30 + 35%; after tempering at 350°C the
respective values were: 6 - 255 + 265 kg/cm², 6 = 8 + 12%, \psi = 28 + 36%.

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